The chronicle of the year 693 in Sinaitic Arabic 597
English translation

Alexander Hourani

13-16 February 2026

[85b]

In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost

[ ] *the chronicle of the years and times known in Greek as chronicon and it begins with the creation of the world*

With the help of God Christ who is above all, we begin with this chronicle, explaining the things that were in the world. The beginning is from the creation of creatures created by God.

Some people from the children of the church took care to write the book of times and were diligent to compute all years found in the books of the Prophets, and they began from Adam, explaining succeeding years. To this they added years found in foreign books and years found in these books completely but not found in the Prophets. Then, to this, they added explanations of things, some of which are found in the Prophets and some of which are from stories gathered from foreign books.

A long period after the completion of their books, we made [86a] explanations of things left and we added them to the old one. Thus, we explained the first book and we added to it what we had in front of us during our days. Some of it was heard by us. Some of it is from books and narrations of trusted persons.

Some of it was learnt by us through inquiry about what happened during our days.

We ordered all years from Adam to now, adding to this the explanation of things that were at certain times but that were not ordered like complete stories but were only in the form of outlines of things. We added to this the ordering and the narrations of stories that were in the explanations of manifest stories. We put this in simple words as a remembrance, so that its knowledge be found by those who encounter them.

Thus, we begin with Adam, the beginning of our genus, the first man, then we go down until this year.[1]

Adam: 230 years, according to the Syrians 130 years, [86b] in the version of the Arameans [ ] 130 years.

Seth: 250 years, in the version of the Arameans 105 years.

Enos: 190 years, for the Arameans 90 years.

Cainan: 170 years, for the Arameans 70 years.

Mahalalel: 165 years, for the Arameans 65 years.

Jared: 162 years, here the two reckonings agree, for the Samaritans 62 years.

Enoch: 165 years, for the Arameans 65 years.

Mathusala: 187 years, here the two [reckonings] agree, but [ ] [87a] ////

Lamech: 168 years, for the Samaritans 53 years, for the Arameans 162 years.

---

[1] "until this year" is repeated twice. Margin, right: "in the original".

Noah was 600 years old, and the Deluge came on earth in the 600th year of the life of Noah, and the 3 books agree on this.

In the year 344 of Noah the 2nd millennium was completed.

The total of years from Adam to the Deluge, according to the interpretation of the 70 wisemen who interpreted the books from Hebrew to Greek, is 2262 years. All old books witness for this reckoning, as well as all the church of Christ everywhere. As for the book of the Arameans that we have, it has 1656. Also, the Greeks have another book showing 2242 years. Also, the reckoning of the Samaritans doesn't agree with these, but is 360 less than the first Septuagint reckoning 360 and 246 more than the Aramean; all the years in the book being 1902. This difference between the Greek and the Aramean is only in the Torah, while all the books that follow the Torah agree in the number of years to the month only. Let us know that the Samaritans are holding to the Torah only, from the rest of the books, and they didn't accept any of the Prophets. That is why, all the following years, that are inscribed in some places of the Prophets, are not mentioned in the book of the Samaritans because it doesn't exist among them.

Then after the Deluge, Sem was 100 years old when he begot Arphaxad, 2 years after the Deluge, and all the books agreed on this.

[88a]

Arphaxad: 135, for the Arameans 35 years.

Sala: 130 years, for the Arameans 30 years.

Heber: 138 years, for the Arameans 34 years.

Phalec: 130 years, for the Arameans 30 years.

Ragau: 132 years. In the 74th year of Ragau, the 3rd millennium was completed. For the Arameans 32 years.

Serug: 130 years, in the Aramean 30 years.

Nachor: 68 years, in the Aramean 29 years.

Tarah: 75 years.

Abraham was 75 years old when [88b] //// according to the interpretation of //// the Syriac //// 384.

[ ] 25 years of the settling of Abraham in the land of Canaan, Isaac was born, and in the reign of [ ] the first king of the Assyrian whose name is Belus.

Isaac was 60 years old when he begot Jacob.

Jacob was 89 years old when he begot Levi.

Levi was 45 years old when he begot Cahath.

In the year 41 of Levi, Jacob entered Egypt with his sons and all what he owned. They were 70 persons, according to the Torah which is with the Syrians. But, according to the book of the Greeks and to the word of [89a] Stephen in the Acts of the Apostles //// the disagreement is that the Torah of the Syrians //// and Joseph and his two son who [ ] and their number will be 70 persons. As for the Torah of the Greeks it [ ] Joseph and they were five, because they were counted among the tribes. According to this, the saying of the two books agrees [ ]. As for the Torah of the Arameans, it counts Jacob and his sons and the grandsons, but it doesn’t count the sons of Ephraim and Manasseh. As for the Torah of the Greeks, it counts them among the tribes of Jacob.

4 years after Jacob's entering into Egypt, Levi begot Cahath according to this counting, but the narration of the book[2] shows that the 3 sons of Levi entered with him into Egypt.

Cahath was 61 years old when he begot Amram.

Amram was 70 years old when he begot Moses.

In the 80th year of Moses, the sons of Israel exited the land of Egypt, after 400 [89b] //// you should know that your seed will be ///////// [430] years, and this which is on this. Therefore, all the books [ ] show. And Paul witnesses this saying: "The promise that was accomplished by God was through Christ. The law, which was after 430 years, does not abolish the promise." This is the promise that he promised Abraham when exited from Harran and came to inhabit in Canaan, and it was said to him "Your seed blesses all the tribes" and "I give your seed this land". Others say that, since the time Abraham sacrificed the ox, the goat, the dove and the young pigeon, they begin to count these 430 years. It was then that [90a] //////// and since here [ ] those who say that from that time to Exodus from Egypt, the years mentioned by Paul are completed.

In the year 85 of Abraham or after it, Ismael was born to him from Hagar. Those, who say this, do not reckon neither the years of Levi nor those of his sons, because they are not found in the book.

After the Exodus of the sons of Israel from the land of Egypt, Moses governed them 40 years.

Joshua son of Nun: 25 years.

---

[2] "book" written on left margin.

The elders after him governed the people, and [ ] governed them [ ] the years. However, Africanus, one of the old writers, [determined] their government [90b] as 30 years.

Kushan the wicked enslaved the people 8 years.

Othniel: 50 years according to the Greeks, but according to the Hebrews and Arameans 40 years.

Eglon oppressed Israel 18 years.

Ehod governed the people 80 years.

> In the 25th year of Ehod, the 4th millennium was completed.
>
> In this period, among the Greeks appeared many titans. Copper craftsmen … (?), for those after them because of their haughtiness, made statues for them and they considered them gods. Until our time, the story of their tyranny is explained in the narrations of their books. [These being]: Prometheus, and Epimetheus, and Atlas, and Argus known as Panoptes, and Deucalion in whose days also there was a Deluge as mentioned in the books of the Greeks.

Jabin king of Hazor, with Sisera commander of his army, dominated Israel 20 years.

Deborah and Barak: 40 years.

> During their days [91a] those who were called the sons of Ba‘l Šamīn began to reign.

Then the Midianites: 7 years.

Gideon: 40.

In his days were known Nilus and Aqīfun (who both used to narrate about Ganymede, Perseus and Dionysus) and Amphion king in Thebes and Lycurgus, called the god of the Titans, and Actaeon and Pelops.

Abimelech governed the people 3 years.

Tola son of Puah: 23 years.

Jair the Gileadite: 22 years.

The sons of Ammon oppressed Israel 18 years.

Jephthah the Gileadite: 6 years.

Ibzan judged in Israel 7 years.

Elon: 10 years.

‘Ekron: 8 years.

The Philistines enslaved for 40 years.

Ilium was built.

Samson: 20 years.

In this time, was the story of [91b] Dwls and Atreus and Sosthenes and also Orpheus and Musaeus //// after this time //// the reckoning of years. As for Africanus, [ ] he mentioned, he indicated that the Elders governed them 40 years. And he stayed without a king for 30 years.

In this time, was the story of Hercules and the Argonauts during this period.

Eli the priest: according to the Septuagint interpretation 20 years, but according to the reckoning of the Hebrews 40.

During the time of Eli, Ilium was managing its war.

During this time, the first king of the West ruled, whose name was Aeneas.

After this, the Ark of the Lord was with Aminadab for 20 years.

Samuel: 30 years.

Saul: 40 years.

[92a]

//// tyrants ///////// as indicated by the book of Kings which says four hundred //// the years in which dominated [ ] the enemies over Israel, [ ] he counts it, but that of the Judges who governed [ ] he wrote 480 years. As for apostle Paul, he counts all the book of Judges and agrees with the book of the Arameans saying "450 years", considering that they had judges until Samuel the prophet. Thus, the sum of all years from Moses' leading of the people from Egypt until the 11th year of Solomon, in which the house of the Lord was built by Solomon, according to the Septuagint interpretation and according to the books of Africanus, is [92b] 746 years.

Rehoboam: 17 years.

During his days, the kingdom of Israel was divided and became two kingdoms. The one that was ruled by Jeroboam was called the kingdom of those of Ephraim. As for the ones of David, one tribe remained to them with the rest of Benjamin, and this kingdom was ruled by [Rehoboam son of] Solomon.

The prophets in Israel from the days of Samuel until [the kingdom was divided] that were found and known were these: Samuel and Gad and

David. During the days of David Gad and Nathan and Asaph the Levite were prophesizing. During the time of Solomon, Ahia the Silonite the prophet was prophesizing.

The kings of Israel

After the death of Israel, the kingdom of the people was divided and Jeroboam son of Nebat ruled over the tribe of Ephraim and on the rest of the tribes. He made cast calves, and taught abominations in Israel, and they left the Lord their God, and they followed the gods of the nations, and they built altars and high places in their towns.

During his days, Ahia the prophet was prophesizing.

[93a]

Jeroboam ruled 22 years.

Nadab his son: 2 years.

Baasha: 24 years.

Ela his son: 2 years.

Zimri: 7 days.

Omri: 12 years.

In these days, Jehu son of Hanan was prophesizing in Israel.

In the 6th year of Omri, he bought the mountain of Samaria and built Samaria. Until the 6th year, the king of those of Ephraim was in stability, and the Farthonites (?) were ruling there 56 years until the 6th year of

Omri. After it, Samaria was built, and the rule of those of Ephraim moved from uniformity to Samaria. Omri ruled in the level place 6 years and in Samaria 6 years. The sum of all what he ruled is 12 years.

[Note: “stability”, “uniformity” and “level place” are all bad translations of “Tirzah”.]

Ahab his son: 22 years.

In his days, Elias was prophesizing, who was from Tishbe, and Micaia son of Imla, and many prophets whose names are not known in books.

Ahazia son of : two years.

[93b]

Jo[ram] [ ] years.

During his days ////

Jehu ruled 28 years.

Jehoahaz [ ] ten years.

Jeroboam: 41 years.

During his days also, Hosea and Amos and Jonas [ ] were prophesizing in Israel.

Zacharias: 6 months.

Salum: 30 days.

Menahem: 10 years.

During his days, Pul king of Assyria went to the land that belonged to Israel firstly, and since then the kings started to expel Israel away of its land.

Pekahia: 2 years.

Pekah son of Romelia: 20 years according to the Aramean reckoning, and 29 years according to the reckoning of the Greeks.

During his rule, Tiglath Pileser king of Assyria went out to the land of Israel and deported the sons of Israel to Assyria: the sons of Reuben [94a] and the sons of Gad, who were the inhabitants of the east of Jordan, and the tribe of Naphtali that was in the mountain, and [ ] to Assyria.

Hosea: 9 years.

Against him came Salmaneser king of Assyria, and he [ ] on Samaria for 3 years and he took it.

In the 9th year of Hosea, Samaria was invaded, and the reign of those of Ephraim was abolished.

In this year, 239 years after kings who were not from the house of David ruled over those of Ephraim, the Assyrians took the sons of Israel as captives and deported them to Assyria, and he settled in their land foreign tribes in Samaria and the rest of its villages, and these are known until now as the Samaritans.

The kings of those of Judah

After Solomon ruled in Jerusalem on those of Judah, his son Rehoboam ruled 17 years.

> In the 5th year of his rule, Shishak king [94b] of Egypt came to Jerusalem and took the treasury of the House of the Lord and the shield that was made by Solomon of gold.

> During the days of Rehoboam in Judah, Samaia the prophet was prophesizing.

Abia ruled 3 years.

Asa: 41 years.

> During his days, Uzzia son of Azor and Hanan were prophesizing.

Jehoshaphat: 25 years.

> During his days, Hazael and Eleazar were prophesizing.

Joram: 8 years.

Ahaziah: 1 year.

Athaliah: 6 years.

Joash: 40 years.

> In his days, Zacharias son of Jehoiada the priest prophesized and was stone by order of the king.

Amazia: 29 years.

Uzzia: 52 years.

In his days was prophet Isaiah.

[95a]

Jotham: 16 years.

Ahaz: 16 years.

In the 11th year of Ahaz, the first discord between the Greeks began. The sum of all years from Adam to the 11th year of Ahaz, in which was the first discord, is 4730 according to the presented reckoning.

In the days of Ahaz was prophet Oded.

After Ahaz, Hezekiah his son ruled 29 years.

In the 6th year of his rule, the king of Assyria invaded Samaria and took out the reign from those of Ephraim, and they were [deported] to Assyria in the 6th year of Hezekiah. The reign of the house of David, which the Davidians were governing, remained.

In this period, Isaiah son of Amos and Micah son of Marashia were prophesizing.

After Hezekiah, Manasseh his son ruled 55 years.

[95b]

Amon /////////

[ ] Jehoiakim his son, and the people was invaded by Pharaoh [ ]

In the 3rd year of Jehoiakim, [ ] ruled [ ] the Assyrians. And Nebuchadnezzar ruled in Babylon in the reign of the Chaldeans. And in the 1st year of his rule, he rose to Jerusalem and the Lord handed it

into his hands, and he took the vessels of the house of the Lord, and he took Daniel and his companions, and went with them to Babylon.

And Jehoiakim ruled 11 years.

After him, Jeconiah his son ruled 3 months. The king of Babylon sent to him and brought him to Babylon with his mother, and the king of Babylon [96a] made Zedekiah king in Jerusalem.

And in the year [ ] in the 9th month, //// the types of fighting //////// the people of Judah to Babylon [ ] Israel from its land and [ ].

[ ] the fight in Jerusalem, Jeremiah was prophesizing [ ] whom king Jehoiakim killed [ ] was Daniel and Ezekiel, and these two were prophesizing for 20 years during the war, through which Nebuchadnezzar enslaved Jerusalem.

From the 4th year of Jehoiakim, which is the 1st year of Nebuchanezzar and in which he rose to Jerusalem first, until the 11th year of Zedekiah, the king of Babylon enslaved the sons of Judah and the inhabitants of Jerusalem.

Also, in the 11th year of Zedekiah [96b] in the 5th month, Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon invaded Jerusalem and destroyed [ ] and took it as captive to Babylon [ ] and took Judah as captive in [ ] they were enslaved in Babylon 70 [ ] he took as captive Samaria, in which was the reign of Ephraim, 133 years and 6 months.

The sum of [all the years of] those of Judah since the time of the division [   ] two sides until the ruin of Jerusalem is 393 years, and in this time was the ruin of Jerusalem and the elimination of the reign of the house of David, and they were enslaved in Babylon 70 years.

The sum of years from Adam to the completion of the 70 years in Babylon is 4946 years. From the ruin of Ilium to the 11th year of Ahaz, in which was the first discord of the Greeks, all the years in the middle are 438 [97a] //// Jerusalem. Therefore, the sum of the years is 216 years to this //// from it.

Then after, [   ] years, and because of this [   ] years. But they were many different fears [   ] the matter of years that are after the return of the captives, because there is no existing chronology that determines the years. Therefore, those that appeared truthful and that were accepted by many will be demonstrated from the kings of the Persians.

After the completion of 70 years from the destruction of Jerusalem, Cyrus the Persian king of the Babylonians accepted the order [   ] from Babylon, and Jerusalem was built, and the Temple of the Lord that was burn was renewed.

In the 1st year of the rule of Cyrus, they began building the Temple [97b] of the Lord in Jerusalem, and in this time there existed philosophers [   ] the Greeks.

Cyrus [ruled] 31 years.

Pythagoras the philosopher was known.

Also, Anaxagoras the philosopher was known.

Cambyses: 8 years.

The Magi: 7 months.

[Darius] son of Bishtasf: 36 years.

And in the year 15 of his years, the 5th millennium was completed.

In the 6th year of Darius, Zorobabel and great priest Joshua son of Jozadak completed the building of the Temple. And there was Haggai and Zacharias.

Artaxerxes son of Darius: 20 years.

Those of Diogenes were known in this time.

Artaxerxes fought the Athenians and burnt Athens their town.

Artabanus: 7 months.

Artaxerxes the Long-handed: 41 years.

During his days, Ezra the scribe rose and he was teaching the law to the people [98a] and he renewed the books of the Prophets that were burnt and destroyed in captivity.

In the 20th year of his years, Nehemiah, who was the cupbearer of king Artaxerxes, rose and was sent by our Lord [to restore] the ruin of Jerusalem and to raise its destruction, so that the word that was said to Daniel be completed: “That you may know and understand, through the uttering of this word, the return and the building of Jerusalem and its markets and its palaces.” From this time, the 20th year of Artaxerxes,

Africanus began counting the weeks written in Daniel. Nehemiah stayed in Jerusalem 12 years.

In these days, Sophocles and Heraclitus and Anaxagoras the philosophers and Herodotus and Melissus were known, and Euripides who was the beginning of the discord, and Protagoras and Isocrates who resisted and from whom was the disagreement, and Phidias from whom was the beginning of sculptures.

Theaetetus, the reader in the birth, was known.

Democritus Abderites was known.

Hippocrates the physician, him too was known.

[98b]

//////// were known.

//////// and Sq[ ]s the philosopher died, and Xenophon and Plato the two philosophers were known.

Socrates died.

Aksxwnws and Aristophanes and Simonides and Kyrs the philosophers were known.

Aristotle and Isocrates the two philosophers were known in these days.

Artaxerxes the black: 25 years

[99a] //////// 230 [ ]

kings [ ] and ten of the reign of the Macedonian kinds, Alexander [ ] ruled in Hellas, and in this time, he fought the Persians and he seized their reign. Alexander ruled 12 years and died in the Olympiad.

After his death, his slaves took in charge the affairs of government. Alexander had divided his kingdom between them in his life time, then after his death, each one of them took his division. They are the horns that Daniel had seen: when the big horn of the goat broke, 4 horns appeared under him [99b] //////// 10 horns [ ] it was said that the 10 horns are of one king, then 10 kings sit, then another sits after them; therefore, the completion of the small horn, that rose, indicates 3 kings, and 3 of these 10 horns fell in front of it.

The kings, the ones of Antiochus, who used to rule Syria, took Cilicia and Asia. Sometimes they used to attack the kings of Egypt in fight.

In the same manner, every one of these [100a] kings ////////

[The kings of Egypt]

Ptolem[ ].

In his days [ ] Hebrews.

Al-‘A[zīz]

In his days, Jesus known as the son of Asira, [ ] the excellent.

Al-‘Azīz Philopater: 21 years.

Al-‘Azīz Epiphanes: 22 years.

Al-‘Azīz Philometor: 34 years.

In [his days], began the books of the Maccabees.

Al-‘Azīz Euergetes: 29 years.

Al-‘Azīz Soter: 15 years.

Al-‘Azīz Alexander: 13 years.

[100b]

Al-‘Azīz Philip: 8 years.

[Al-‘Azīz] Dionysius: 30 years.

In his days, Pompeius commander of the army of the Romans invaded Jerusalem and enslaved the Jews by force under the hand of the Romans.

Cleopatra: 22 years.

This, Augustus killed her when he fought and invaded Egypt. And the reign of the Ptolemies seized in the 14th year of his rule. The sum of all years of the Ptolemies is 284 years.

The kings of Asia

In the 31st year of Ptolemy son of Lagus, Seleucus Nicator ruled in Asia 32 years. He is the one who created the reckoning of the Greeks, that is reckoned today 1024, and its first year began to be counted in the 1st year of his rule, around 30 years after the death of Alexander. [101a] Other writers say 13 years from the death of Alexander to the beginning of this Seleucus. Other writers say they are 16 years, from the books of Josephus. Also, in the book

of the Maccabees, they say around 30 years. We learned what is found there, as we have written here.

After him, Antiochus Soter ruled 19 years.

Antiochus who was called the God: 15 years.

> In his days, the Persians, who had obeyed since the times of Alexander until this time, rebelled against the Greeks. In the time of the rule of this Antiochus, the Persians held their own reign in the 133rd Olympiad. The one who after the obedience of the Persians founded their reign was Arsaces who belonged to the old tribe of those of Artaxerxes, and again he became the first king there and in his name [101b] was known the reign of //////// his armies [ ] and they took from him possessions [ ] great, every year [ ] the king of the Greeks under [ ] and this Antiochus the most [ ] and the prophecy of Daniel that [ ] and the southern king, it was completed [ ]

[102a]

//////// [ ] Judas the Maccabee and his brother [ ]

[ ] 9 years.

[ ] 7 years.

[ ] years and he came down to Amida (?) [ ]

[ ] 9 years, and he also [ ] the idols, he killed treacherously.

[102b]

Demetrius: 3 years.

Antiochus Grypus: 12 years.

Antiochus Cyzicenus: 1 month.

Philip: years.

> Then, the Romans came to Antioch and fought it, and the Romans conquered Antioch and took the domination of Syria and abolished the kings of Asia. And their king obeyed the Romans in the 178th Olympiad. The sum of the years of the kings of Asia who reigned in Antioch is 216 years from Seleucus Nicator until the Romans invaded Antioch.

The governors of the Jews

After the rise of the sons of Israel from Babylon, the first priest Joshua son of Jozadak and Zorobabel the chief of Judah held their domination. After them: Joiakim son of Joshua, Eliashib son of Joiakim, Judah son of Joshua, Johanan son of Joiada, Jaddua son of Johanan. In his days, was Alexander [103a] son of Philip the Macedonian king of the Greeks in Alexandria, who came and prostrated to God in Jerusalem and who is the male goat that Daniel saw.

After this, Onias son of Jaddua, then Eleazar in whose days the books were interpreted by the 70 wise Jews through Ptolemy king of the Egyptians.

After him, Onias son of Simon, brother of Eleazar. He entered into Egypt to Ptolemy king of Egypt and took from him a place where he built a place for prayer like the one in Jerusalem, and he used to achieve in it all the orders of the Law and the offerings and the sacrifices according to the custom of the

Jews. This temple was the first built among the nations to the Lord in the land of Egypt. This temple was abolished when Vespasian and his son Titus [took] Jerusalem.

Also, Simon who was during the days of the son of Asira was known, and also another Onias. In his days, in the year 137 of the rule of

[103b-104a][3]

[104b]

////////

And he took him captive to Rome [ ] the great and since then it obeyed [ ] the Romans, since the time Jerusalem

[ ] and Great Armenia, and Arabia, [ ] other lands also obeyed the Romans in this period [ ]

Therefore, Hyrcanus governed the Jews [ ] year, then the Parthians took him captive, then [ ] captivity, Herod killed him.

Also, the son of Aristobulus, brother of Hyrc[anus]

[105a]

[ ] Jerusalem, then he escaped [ ] in this time, was abolished [ ] the Jews [ ] Jerusalem [ ] and he governed the reign [ ] and his sons

[3] 103b-104a are attached to each other.

[ ] Samosata [ ] and also the Parthians (?) who were [ ] the Euphrates, they fought in them many battles [ ] to the Romans, in the end they oppressed and [ ] Edessa, they fell under the hands of the Romans [ ] 524 [ ] king while they were obeying [ ]

[105b-108a][4]

[108b]

And he also in the 42nd year of emperor Augustus, the 1st year of the 195th Olympiad.

Therefore, Augustus ruled 56 years and 6 months.

After him, Tiberius: 22 years and 6 months.

> In the 12th year of his rule, he sent Pilatus as governor of the land of Judah.
>
> In the 19th year of the rule of Tiberius, in the 1st year of the 203rd Olympiad, was the passion of Christ. The sum of years from the return from Babylon to the 19th year of Tiberius, which is the year 342 in which was the passion of Christ, is 608 years.

Gaius: 3 years and 8 months.

Claudius: 13 years and 8 months.

---

[4] 105b-108a are attached to each other.

Nero: 13 years.

In the days of Nero, there was the rebellion of the Jews in Jerusalem.

In the 8th year [109a] of his rule, after Mark the evangelist who was governing the church of Alexanderia, the first bishop there was called Anianus.

In his days, Nero persecuted the Christians and killed Peter and Paul in Rome. Therefore, the first bishop after the apostles in the church of Rome was called Linus.

Also, the first bishop governing the church in Jerusalem was Jacob brother of our Lord. And after him, Simon son of Cleopas took in charge the government, and he was the nephew of Joseph known as the father of our Lord.

Also, in the church of Antioch, the first bishop after the apostles was Euodius.

Then, Neo fled away from his reign, fearing the discord that were agitated against him, and he killed himself. He ruled 13 years.

In this time, a great tumult happened to the situation of [109b-110a][5]

[110b] to the king, he was crowned with the martyrdom of confession.

[ ] Simon son of Cleopas bishop of Jerusalem, in this time also, was crowned with the crown of martyrdom.

---

[5] 109b-110a are attached to each other.

Until this period, the church was called the virgin by the ancients, because until this time, no corruption happened in it from foreign teachings. From this time, Menander, who was the disciple of Simon, established the error after his teacher, and Cerinthus who used to say that the reign of God will stay on earth for 1000 years and will be seen corporally. Also, the teaching of the Ebionites who give the beginning of Christ from Mary.

And Trajan imposed harm on the Christians and many martyrs were martyrized. But, because of the excess of killing, safety happened to Christians through the device of a chief who interceded with the emperor and told him about the multitude of people that perished in this harm.

And in this time, great damage befell the Jews because of the rebellion [111a] which they made against the Romans.

After him, Hadrian: 21 year.

> [And in] the 18th year of his reign, the Jews gathered in one town, and agreed on rebellion. Therefore, the emperor sent to them the commander of the army who annihilated most of them, and the rest of them were [ ] by this emperor. And Hadrian ordered that the Jews should not enter Jerusalem. Until them, the church of Jerusalem was governed by faithful Hebrews, and 15 circumcised bishops served the church there. In the year 18 of Hadrian, the first bishop of Jerusalem, from among the nations, was Mark.
>
> In this time was Marcion, who took his heresy from Simon. And he dare to say that the one who spoke to Moses and the Prophets was not the father of Jesus. And this discord was established by him.
>
> And also, Valentinus the chief of the heresy was in this time.

[111b-112a][6]

[112b]

////

Pertinax 6 months

////////

[ ] this period, between the bishops [ ] the Romans and the lands to the west of them used to complete on Sunday [ ]. As for the land of Asia, they used to make the feast of salvation on any coinciding day of the 14th week. For this reason, many bishops gathered in the lands of the east and west and agreed on one determination [ ] in [113a] their books the bishops of the Romans ////////.

After Commodus, Severus sat on the throne of the Romans for 18 years.

> The harm intensified on the churches.
>
> [In] the days of his rule, Origenes [was known] in teaching the divine books.

[ ] Caracalla: 7 years.

> In the 1st year of his rule, Origenes ordered the chapters of the books of the church.

---

[6] 111b-112a are attached to each other.

[113b-114a][7]

[114b]

[ ] lasting.

Philip: 7 years. About him, the word of the Christians said that he never ceased to be [Christian].

Decius: 1 year.

He awoke the harm on the churches because of his enmity to emperor Philip who was before him.

In this time, various dissensions appeared, during the days of Origenes who was greatly eager in teaching the divine books. Those who used to deny the repentance of the sinners appeared in this time and were banished.

In this time, Beryllus bishop of Bostra was the cause of disagreement. His saying was that the word didn't wear a body but that the divinity of the Father dwelt in it, and like the one who from his begetting of Mary (?), and he didn't answer here that the Son was with the Father. Therefore, a great debate happened between him and the bishops because of this, and also Origenes beseeched him to renounce this teaching, because it was against the truth of the church. Therefore, Beryllus obeyed [115a] and renounced the teaching that he invented, because he was [ ] the truth.

[7] 113b-114a are attached to each other.

And also, in Armenia, a heresy happened and a people appeared there saying that the soul was buried with the body and perished with death. Therefore, Origenes went to this country and healed it with his teaching from this defect which has kindled in it.

And also, in this time, in Egypt began monachism and the monasteries of the just saints. Those who showed and began these dwellings were Paul the saint from Thebes and Anthony the marvelous. Through these two, they [ ] and disputed many.

After Decius, Gallus Volusianus ruled the Romans, and he appeared to be a persecutor of the Christians, and he ruled 3 years.

Valerian and Gallienus his son: 15 years.

And Valerian established harm on the Christians and oppressed them a lot.

In the 6th year of his rule, he fought the Persians, and they were afflicted

[115b-118a][8]

[118b]

18th of pure emperor Constantine. And in it, appeared an opponent called Martinus who was quickly killed after 3 months. And the excellent Constantine held all the reign of the Romans with his sons and he made great peace with the Christians and he honored the churches.

---

[8] 115b-118a are attached to each other.

In the 20th year of his rule, he gathered a gathering of 318 bishops because of the foolish Arius who appeared in this time and because of the day of the feast of Pascha, because until this time it was differently reckoned in the churches as we mentioned before. When these bishops gathered, they anathematized and dropped this foolish, and united all the churches, where there was an old division, under the harmony and correctness of this feast. And in the 20th year of his rule, the harmony of the perfect churches was accomplished in all the world, and the truth of the knowledge of the creed spread in the far nations [119a] and in many places (?) in front of ... ... (?).

And int he East also, the blessed Ephrem was praised in the teaching of the Syrian language, and in Nisibis was in this time, and also Eusebius the Emesene was counted among the teachers in this period.

And also in this time, in the reign of Constantine, there was a great difficult harm on the Christians in the land of the Persians, and many martyrs appeared in this land. The beginning of the harm was from the 31st year of Šābūr king of the Persians, which is the year 651 of the reckoning of the Greeks and the year 117 of the reign of the Persians. The duration of the harm lasted 40 years until Šābūr died, who ruled 70 years.

But, despite all these hardships that were done, Christianity was growing, and with all this, the joys of the church were coming, and the acts of faith were

[119b-120a][9]

[120b]

all the period of his reign, a great penury [ ] and a hard hunger so that [ ] around which they used to sacrifice the sacrifices of the idols, had dried.

And while Julian was fighting the Persians and the Jews were eager to build Jerusalem, a great seism happened, and many towns and villages in all the land of Palestine [ ], and the hot spring of Gadara sank [three] days [ ] blood instead of water. This seism was in the year 674, Monday 16 May. Then in the following month, 26 June, Julian the hypocrite was killed.

And Hilary the Roman, who was the bishop of Poitiers the town, was known in this time for teaching the truth and he wrote a lot against the heresies, and he established the truth in the Roman language, [121a] and also, during the times of excellent Constantine in the kingdom of the Persians to a great veneration [ ] and those who lead astray [ ] appeared [ ] were known for teaching and virtue in the government of the churches in these days.

Alexander bishop of great Alexandria.

Eustathius bishop of Antioch of Syria.

And Eusebius bishop of Caesarea of Palestine.

---

[9] 119b-120a are attached to each other.

And Jacob the marvelous who was bishop in Nisibis in the frontiers.

And in this reign, the blessed Pachomius appeared in Egypt, who was of old in the dwelling of the desert, and through the divine providence that he possessed, he established many monasteries in the land of safety. And many cenobia for the gathering of many brothers, not only for men but also for women, were established because of the diligence, those who were known as the pious ones. This ordering of this dwelling began in this time during the lifetime of blessed Anthony, and in the dwelling of

[121b-123a][10]

[123b]

and in this manner, because of that which was called "ray" by Paul, like the visible ray of fire, and that he is not in a substance from him and on him. In this manner, Photinus was considering him Christ called "the word" and "with the Father", and he always knew his substance that it became man only, and he determined his beginning since his birth from Mary. Also, he used to deny that there was an end to his reign in the dying world if everything obeyed God the Father through him. These are the sayings of Photinus, and his heresy is known after [ ]ilus his teacher.

[10] 121b-123a are attached to each other.

> During the time of Constantius, a great discord and sadness happened in the churches to the bishops because of this word that was in the creed "a substance son", through the holy synod organized by the 318. And he banished many bishops because of this.
>
> In these times, Athanasius bishop of Alexandria was known in teaching [124a] and Cyril was also counted among the teachers in this time.

And Julian ruled 1 year and 10 months, then Jovian ruled after him in the land of the Persians through the army that was there, and he made peace with the Persians and ended the war that was between the two governments. And he gave the town of Nisibis instead of the Romans who were like prisoners in great hardship in the land of the Persians, and since this time, Nisibis with the near lands became in the possession of the Persians. But, may [this] sign be a continuous reproach to the paganism of Julian and a continuous remembrance to the weakness of his opinion. When Jovian ruled, he began to show diligence on the safety of the churches, and gladness was almost about to spread on everybody, if he wasn't taken away quickly by death, through the management of actions, like the ones similar to it, because it was not the time to inquire the rightful ones and to reproach

[124b-127a][11]

[127b]

[11] 124b-127a are attached to each other.

the temples of the idols that were everywhere. Therefore, things happened as such, and many temples of idols were destroyed.

In these times of Theodosius, the praise of the monastery of solitude in the desert was high, through the precedent of many signs and the force of great healings. And many of those who inhabited in the dwellings of the monasteries were exceedingly competing, through the precedent of knowing the proofs of prophecy and through the gifts of the spirit. Many of the saints in Egypt, whose souls were shining in the spirits of prophecy, preceded and revealed the coming destruction of the temples, which was done in this period, and the marvels of the land and the sea, and preceded and said that the punishment had already come out of the hands of God for the destruction of all the temples of the idols, that were made in this time. And also, on the fall of the tyrants who were fought [128a] by emperor Theodosius, they preceded and made clear what was going to happen.

Then after Maximanus, there appeared another rival called Eugenius, who killed emperor Valentinian in the year 703 and possessed his reign. The sum of what Valentinian ruled with his brother and after him is 15 years. And emperor Theodosius moved to fight Eugenius, and with faith and supplications he answered the help, and in a great fight he vanquished this tyrant and killed him.

In this time, Theodosius and Arcadius were in the reign.

Also, in this year, he made Honorius his other son emperor, and it was the year 705.

Therefore, he took the blessed ones, that we previously mentioned and who dwelt in Egypt, that is John the great who was know as the prophet of Thebes, he was, many

[128b-129a][12]

[129b]

[706 Sel.]

[ ] while the emperor was with the army of the Romans in the territories of the West and Eugenius was … (?) in the Eastern territories of the Romans, the Huns made a tumult and crossed … (?) and Sophanena and Mesopotamia then crossed to Galatia. This calamity happened in [ ] in the times of Theodosius in his 2nd year of rule which was the year 706.

Theodosius ruled 17 years and few months, then after him the government was taken by his sons Arcadius and Honorius.

[693 Sel.]

As for Arcadius, he was in reign since the year 693 and was ruling with his father 13 years, then he ruled after the death of his father, him holding the East and his brother the West.

[12] 128b-129a are attached to each other.

During the rule of Arcadius, was [130a] the bishopric of John ////

Also Theodosius the bishop of [ ], then was a bishop [ ]

Arc[adius] ruled after his father 8 years, then his son Theodosius sat on the throne, and he was a little boy [ ] Honorius was still alive [ ] the Western territories, and Honorius ruled 28 years.

During the rule of Theodosius the young, the churches of the Romans were in an elevated situation. However, among the Persians there was strong harm against the Christians, and many saints were crowned there with the known grieves of faith.

[729 Sel.]

During this time, in the year 729, in 16 June, there was an eclipse of the sun and there was great darkness for 8 hours [130b] during the day ////////

////////

////////

[132a][13]

////////

[13] 132a follows directly 130b.

////////

////////

[Cy]ril bishop of Alexandria [132b] and Theodore bishop of Cyrus were among the Greek teachers, and in the Syriac language there was the blessed Isaac the teacher, and since this period grew [ ] started to diminish in the churches.

During this reign, many became saints in various types of worship.

And blessed Symeon who was the first to show the standing [on the column] was during these times.

Then at the completion of the reign of Theodosius, there was a tumult in the churches because of illegal acts in the … (?) of Constantinople, and also in Eusebius (?) [ ] and Leo from Dioscorus, and this horrible act that was done then in Ephesus for the sake of Eutyches, and during the time of this heresy died Theodosius the pious emperor and the length of his reign was 41 years.

And his aforementioned sister Pulcheria [133a] held the reign with Marcian who sat after Theodosius.

She was diligent to fix the [ ] which was astray from righteousness, [and Marc]ian the emperor through his diligence gathered the great synod that gathered in Chalcedon, and he abolished the bad acts of the synod of Dioscorus.

[762 Sel.]

The year in which this great synod assembled was 762, until this period the church was in growth and relief, and also the monasteries until then were being built and fixed especially in Jerusalem and around it, by saint Euthymius the blessed, and Theodosius and Saba his two disciples, and also the blessed Maron ordered his monastery, and the security of the monasteries and the churches was growing everywhere, and also the gladness of the rule of the Romans was tending to … (?) on glory.

[133b]

////////

[769 Sel.]

During the ruler of Leo in the year 769 there was a seism in the morning of Sunday 14 March, and fell [ ]

////

////

And in this year, saint Symeon reposed.

[134a]

//////// she was obeying them and [ ] a long time until the reign of emperor Justinian [ ] Leo ruled 17 years.

[ ] the reign after him Zenon, and during his times a rebel rebelled against Zenon and he was removed from his reign for a short period, then this rebel was killed and Zenon stayed holding [ ].

[7-9 Sel.]

And in the year seven hundred and nine and [ ] there was a great famine.

And also in the year seven hundred [134b] ////////

//// their sway, because in older days and times they used to raid the surrounding lands and take captives and make ruins, and [ ] under the rule of the Romans [ ] and they used to reach the lands of the East [ ] and at times they used to attack the towns.

[135a]

//////// the Romans [ ] the two kings [ ] the fight of the two armies was causing great damage.

[6000 AM, 19 Anastasius]

In the 19th year of Anastasius, the 6th millennium was completed.

During this time, appeared Romanus and Jacob as teachers, and Romanus was in the town of Emesa and in Greek he was composing [hymns] according to various melodies and psalms, [135b] and Jacob was in Mesopotamia writing in Syriac various homilies [ ].

[823 Sel.]

In the year 823 there was an eclipse of the sun at midday in 29 June, and darkness stayed for one hour.

In this period, there was a great tumult in the churches, and many monasteries were torn apart and divided, since the time of that tumult that was in Alexandria because of Proterius and Timotheus which we mentioned before. This bad leaven was buried and started to grow secretly in some people, and it started to appear in that time when it found a cause in some monks and bishops and in the emperor who extended the hand of their concealed intentions and who did dirty foul acts in the churches back then. And any man was able to teach even [136b] without books, and also the things that were outside the rule of the Romans this happened (?). The chiefs of the mischief during this time were Severus and Xenaias, one among the Greeks and the

other among the Syrians, [they …] this error. The tumult in the churches remained until the death of emperor Anastasius, and after that there was peace in the churches through the emperor who sat after him, but monasteries remained thorn apart and schism was still growing in them and expand until now.

Anastasius ruled 27 years, then Justin sat after him on the throne.

After a while, blessed Jacob the teacher who was among the Syrians died, and in the same manner blessed Romanus who was among the Greeks had died since a while, and since then teaching and knowledge disappeared from the churches, and also [136b] nobody had the intention to teach himself in perfection.

[831 Sel.]

In the year 831, there was great snow and cold, and it was mixed with ice, and during the day it was seen falling, those who preferred to hunt in it (?), and all trees were damaged by it from up to down, and this [ ] was followed by many [ ].

Then after this year, rain … (?) and the plants of the earth dried out both crops and olives, and other hardships, and with this there was great thirst, and for the difficulty of all this there was great anxiety among people.

Then a plague was added to this, and locusts, so that the suffering of all this prevailed for a period of six years.

[837 Sel.]

Then in the year 837, Friday 29 May, the earth quaked in the 8th hour of the day, and this [137a] also during the night of this day, and Antioch the town of Syria was destroyed, and most of its inhabitants were injured, and with it also Seleucia which is on the sea coast [   ] during this time.

Justin ruled 9 years and took Justinian his nephew as an associate to his rule, and when he was with him in the reign for 9 months he died, so that the whole period of his reign was around 10 years.

[839 Sel.]

Justinian sat alone on the rule of the Romans in the year 839.

In this year, in 29 October, there was a seism, and some places in Antioch were destroyed, and in this seism Laodicea of Syria fell, and this seism was Friday at the 11th hour of the day.

[840 Sel.]

And in the year 840, a thief appeared [137b] ////////

////

[in this] time the order of the emperor [came out to …] all the Pagans who were under the rule of the Romans [138a] /////////

////

As for Rome and Italy, when [ ] the Barbarians who were in the past [ ] they fought a great fight and after [ ] they became strong and held [ ] and it went back to the government of the Romans.

[138b]

//////// the light was faint, so that many because of the gravity of this event [ ].

In the summer of the year //// it was an impossible view //// .

[ ] the land of Syria and Palestine

[139a]

////////

//////// which is on Theodore and on those [who were] with him, and because of them a tumult happened in the church [139b] which was not few.

[853 Sel.]

In the year 853, there was a plague called “common”, and news of it started coming from the internal lands [   ], and it toured the west and east, and also to the north, and it stayed spreading a period of 3 years, and the fight with the Persians was still going on.

In the first year of the fight, in 19 November, while the thief of the Arabs was in the land of the Romans, a great marvelous sign happened, similar to a sword in the sky, and its sight stayed throughout winter, and its sight began from west to east, and its sight kept turning and transforming to all directions, similarly to the plague which was after this. It became evident that it indicated the appearance of the acts that preceded this sign with the hardship throughout the period of plague and fighting, and as such also its rotation was (?).

[855 Sel.]

During the time of the fight in the year 855, [140a] the king of the Persians besieged the town of Edessa of Mesopotamia which was preserved by the right hand of God.

[863 Sel.]

Also, in the year 863, there was a plague in cows, and people were in grief [ ], and never a story told that there was something similar to it neither in old times, years ago, and it was similar to the plague which roamed among people and swam in the lands.

In this time and in these years, there was a tumult in the towns, and all the people became anxious, both the ... (?) and the chiefs. And this wasn’t like the old usage when a town used to be agitated for few days then there was agreement, but all the land of the Romans and all its sides were agitated. And great fear and damage fell on many. And many of the calamities, that fell on the towns that used to fight the enemies, were not diminishing.

[865 Sel.]

And in the year 865, there was [140b] a seism Friday 31 July in the 11th hour of the day, and also after 7 days there was a seism, and they were two great seisms, and towns on the coast of the sea fell and many villages near them were fell down in these two great seisms. And also, in other places in towns and villages there was injury because of these two seisms. From the first day of the seism, the earth stayed in continuous agitation, and its agitation and intensity did not calm down all the time, and it stayed quaking as such gently for many days.

In this year, Saturday 13 June, al-Munđir king of the Arabs ... (?) and fought the Romans.

And all these sorrows in the world happened in their times. Then the tumult that happened in the church followed this, as well as that great confusion and schism which happened in the monasteries and which started since the days of Anastasius then kept following each other throughout the time. Indeed, this is the worst of times [141a], in which all hard times followed each other like the revolving days of the year.

In this time also, the Jews – the enemies of the cross – started to tremble because they were counting the weeks that were mentioned by prophet Daniel from the time of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. The amount of the 70 weeks was 490 years and this was completed in the year 870 of the reign of the Greeks. When a holy angel talked about its first destruction, he was talking about its destruction by the ‘Ajamites, but through their stupidity they were attributing this to the later destruction by the Romans. When the time, they were expecting, approached and arrived then nothing of what they were hoping for happened, they started to disdain and neglect their false hope.

[867 Sel.]

In the year 867, the people of the town of Constantinople imposed on the emperor [141b] //////// Justinian.

[ ] all his slaves and went down to the gathering. When all the people gathered, Belisarius sent his slaves and set the fire in the Great Church. When the rumor spread in the town, all the people hurried to the Church and left the new emperor whom they have made.

Then, Belisarius hit Hypatius and killed him [142a] //////// which he called Sophia.

[875 Sel.]

In the year 875, //// the Paulists. He used to say that [ ] did not feel in his inner self and was unchangeable, similarly to those [ ] – the ones of Julian. As for the bishops, they made his ... (?) and they asked the emperor about that. Then, when he didn’t accept [ ] he sent him to them, and begged them to answer him. [142b]

Then, when all the land of the East fell in this sight, emperor Justinian died after staying 39 years.

Then Justin, his nephew, ruled after him and removed this foul tumult.

Emperor Justinian stayed on this intention [ ] the dignity of right (?), but he surpassed all the emperor who preceded him by great virtues, and he acquired so much greatness of the self and a wide shining ambition and profuse graces. Also, he founded great churches and strong castles in the towns that were under his empire. He was holding Christianity in great reverence and he brought many nations to the faith of Christ. He was eager to lead the schism of the churches into peace and concord. He made efforts to make everybody reconcile and agree. With all straight manners [143a] that were for all [ ] and all order he was [ ]. He was disciplining his [ ] in the zeal of the piety

towards God. Through ecclesiastical teaching he was inflamed [ ] from many. If someone contemplates the true comparison of what was before him and what was after him, he finds that with him was the utmost piety and righteousness all [ ] of excellent Christianity (?), not only those of the reign but also those of the glorious church. I am talking about excessive knowledge and understanding, and a gift of knowing beforehand what is going to happen, and the power of making marvels. And also the use of affection, and the zeal of the piety to God which was inflaming in all forms [and] all amounts for the believers. As such, from old times, this was moving and spreading to the children of the church, and in the days of Constantine the victorious emperor it strengthened and spread exceedingly, and until [143b] the end of the rule of Justinian it kept following each other, and the [ray] of rectitude disseminated, and since then it started going down little by little, it diminished day by day, and ... (?) became weak [ ]. And glory to the only Knower to whom arrives the end of the time.

[877 Sel.]

In the year 877, Justin, the relative of the first one, reigned. When he sat, he also showed care towards the state of the churches and he wrote an orthodox creed, and he sent to the territories his submission, and he ordered that all those who didn’t follow the church should fall from his position.

In the beginning of his rule, a thing similar to a column of fire was seen towards the north for a year.

[885 Sel.]

In the year 885, the rebel of the Persians – the one of Adarmihr – came out and took Apamea and took all its inhabitant as captives to Persia and set the fire and burnt the Great Church [144a] which was in it with all the ornaments of the town. Then, Jordan the bishop, who was there after that, built and renewed it. Also, other places were taken and taken as captives by this destructive rebel.

Also, in the same manner, the chiefs of the Avars made destructions among the Romans.

And Justin the emperor fell into a sickness [ ] which had no cure, and he gave his daughter to Tiberius and made him rule after he stayed 13 years.

[1 Tiberius]

In the 1st year of Tiberius, Hormuzd son of Kisrā ruled for 12 years.

[894 Sel., 4 Tiberius]

When Tiberius ruled 4 years and the time of death arrived, he also gave his daughter to Mauricius the commander of his army and made him rule in his place in the year 894.

[9 Mauricius]

In the 9th year of his rule, [144b] Kosrōn son of Hormurzd ruled in Persia for 38 years.

In this time, Anastasius the Palestinian Patriarch of Antioch and Eulogius the pope of Alexandria were debating each other for the sake of truth.

[896 Sel., 2 Mauricius]

In the year 896 which is the 2nd year of Mauricius, George the elder and the great just man, the one who followed the church and refused the teachings of adversaries, died in the monastery of Maron the pious and the blessed.

Emperor Mauricius made truce with Kosrōn king of the Persians. There was great affection between them because when the Persians fought his father Hormuzd, he fled and went to Mauricius who received him with great gladness and gave him the army of the Romans, so that he defeated the Persians in the battle and ruled after his father.

Mauricius made also truce with the Avars and made peace with all those who surrounded him, and with effort he strengthened the situation of the Romans. Then they rebelled against him and killed him after he [145a] ruled 20 years and made Phoca emperor in his place.

When king Kosrōn heard that the Romans killed Mauricius, he became wrathful and stood to take vengeance on them. He led his army and alighted on Dara the town, which was between the two limits, and fought it and invaded it. Also, he alighted on Mardin and invaded it. In the same manner, during the 8 years in which Phoca ruled, the Persians invaded unto the Euphrates. However, not only the evil of the sword was in the eastern territories, but also those to the west of the Euphrates were not spared by it.

Because of the absurd reasons of the Veneti and the Prasini, the peoples of the towns fought each other and were destroying themselves with swords sharper than the swords of the enemies.

Bonosus, the tyrant and the enemy of good, with a haughtiness exceeding all, was killing and destroying many every day.

[145b]

///////////////

There was also in Africa, //// the name of one of the two was Gregory [ ] Nicetas, and the name of the other Heraclius //// emperor Phoca //////// and they send them two to kill the emperor. So, the two agreed that one will go by sea and the other by land, and that whoever precedes and enters the town and kills

the emperor will reign. So, Heraclius went by sea and Nicetas by land, and Heraclius preceded Nicetas and entered and killed Phoca, after he ruled 8 years, and ruled after him. He lapidated Bonosus the wicked with stones.

[146a]

/////////////// Anastasius [ ].

[921 Sel.]

In the year 921, Heraclius ruled //// they alighted on the town of //// in front of them the town //// and the Romans were expelled from the territories of Syria and Egypt, and the Persians inhabited it 20 years, and nothing like this happened a long time ago. Since the Romans took it in the beginning of their rule, before the coming of our lord Christ, no strange people inhabited it. Then the Romans went out of it completely until now. But, glory is to the one who does what pleases him.

In the beginning of the rule of Heraclius, there was a man from the nation of the Arabs who was a wise man in his appearance, ... (?) knowledge [146b] ///////////////

[2 Heraclius]

In the second year of Heraclius //////// from Caesarea //////// and fought it and defeated it //////// to Persia. And [ ] Rūzmīzan went out and entered into

Egypt, then went and alighted on Alexandria and defeated it in the following year. And they held sway over all the land.

[935 Sel.]

Heraclius the faithful emperor after many battles fought the Persians and didn't obey them. He made his son Constantine sit on the throne and handed him the town, then took the army of the Romans and went down to Persia, in the year 935. And he made great damage there and took fortified towns [147a][14] ////

//// on him and killed him and ruled after him until the year 939 which is the 18th year of Heraclius the pure. When Qawad ruled, he made truce with the Romans and gave hem the limit of their land until the Euphrates.

The aforementioned one made efforts among the Arabs and was able patiently to teach knowledge to those of his doctrine that they should stay away from the false idols that they were worshiping and that they should pray to and worship the one God. He didn't lead them to something hideous. [147b][15] When the Arabs obeyed him and answered his call all of them ////////

[931 Sel., 10 Heraclius]

---

[14] 3 lines lost, leaf cut from above.
[15] 3 lines lost, leaf cut from above.

In the year 931, the 10th year of Heraclius, from here begins the chronology of [ ] of the Arabs.

As for Qawad king of the Persians, his reign didn't last long and he died. His son Ardašīr ruled after him. In the same manner, his son didn't complete a year, then he was killed by Rūzmīzan, who is Šahrbar[az], who ruled after him.

[941 Sel.]

In the year 941, in November, all the Persians crossed the Euphrates to the east, after they inhabited this land 20 years. In this year, my lord *Ṣlībā* the pure was sent by Šahrbaraz to the Romans.

> **[Note: "my lord *Ṣlībā* the pure" is a bad translation of "my lord the pure cross".]**

[148a]

/////////////// 942 ///////////////

[944 Sel.]

In the year 944, Yazdjird sat as a king in Persia for 21 years.

[942 Sel., 21 Heraclius]

Muhammad the first and beginning [ ] of the Arabs died, after he ruled them 10 years and taught them and wrote to them [ ] his book the Coran, in the year 942 which is the year 21 of Heraclius. [ ] then Abū Bakr sat as a second king on the Arabs. When he ruled, he divided all his armies into 4 divisions, [148b] then sent them to invade the land, according to their saying that their prophet Muhammad had previously ordered them to do this. One division of the Arabs [came] to Egypt, and one division [came] to Palestine and Syria, and one division to Persia, and one division to the Qatarites.

[945 Sel., 24 Heraclius]

In the year 945 and 24 of Heraclius, the thieves of the Arabs came and fell onto the land of the south, and they made great damage in it with the sword and with captives.

Then, Theodoracius, the brother of the emperor, took the army of the Romans, and marched to meet the Arabs, but the Romans fell in calamity and were defeated, and a marvelous sign appeared in the sky indicating the wrath that will fall on earth through their hands.

The faithful emperor Heraclius was in Nisibis with the army of the Romans when the terrible news reached him about the damages that the Arabs have done in the southern side. Therefore, he sent patrician Bahanes with the sacellarius with a great army of the Romans.

[149a]

[947 Sel., 26 Heraclius]

In the year 947, the 26th of the emperor, Bahanes and the sacellarius fought the Arabs in Gabitha, and a great crowd of Romans fell then, while the rest fled away. At this moment, the Romans were ruined in front of the Arabs and their fear fell on them until this day of ours. When the faithful emperor Heraclius understood from the [signs] that appeared and from what befell the Romans, and when he knew that the land is to the Arabs, he went out of Syria, and went to the town of Constantinople. And the Arabs possessed the land.

Their king Abū Bakr died after ruling them 4 years, and ‘Umar sat after him 10 years.

Faithful emperor Heraclius sent messages to the Arabs many times asking peace from them, in order to extinguish the flame of their sword which had been drenched with the blood of people without mercy. But they didn’t answer his prayer, because they were sent by the Just himself [149b] ///////////////

After ruling 4 months he died [ ] the wife of his daughter with Heracleona her son 8 months, then the armies refused her and her son.

[954 Sel.]

Then [ ] Constans son of Constantine, and the year was 954 when Constans sat on the throne.

[2 Constans]

In the 2nd year of Constans, [ ] died.

[150a]

///////////////

In all the land of the Romans, they took captives, looted, killed, burnt and damaged in all [ ] and they did all what they wanted to do without mercy. Not a place remained that didn't escape from their hands except the town of the emperor. They brought down the strong reign of the Romans, that has never obtained the like of it, into this state of great humiliation. [150b] But praise is to the wise Judge who ... (?) all [ ] from his joy.

[962 Sel., 8 Constans]

Also, in the land of the Persians, the Arabs did greater than this after many battles fought with the Persians. The last king who was killed was Yazdjird their king. And all their armies perished and the reign of the Persians vanished totally in the year 962, the 8th year of Constans emperor of the Romans. The rest of those who were left of the Persians became slaves paying the jizyah to

the Arabs. The reign of the Persians lasted 400 years, from its beginning in the last time until this occurrence.

[967 Sel., 13 Constans, 36 H.]

In the year 967, the 13th of Constans, the year 36 of the chronology of the Arabs, the Arabs rose against their king ʻUṯmān son of ʻAffān and killed him, after he ruled 12 years. They used to say about ʻUṯmān that he wrote [151a] Muhammad their rule and ... (?), and that he gathered and wrote to them a book and sent it to all his armies and ordered them to follow it only and to burn everything else held in their hands. The Arabs who were in the West with Muʻāwiyah their chief, accepted and followed all what he ordered them. As for those who were inhabiting the East, some of them obeyed and some didn't. Those who didn't obey anything [ ] are called the Harurites. When ʻUṯmān was killed, Muʻāwiyah the lord of the armies of the West didn't agree with those who killed him, but he gathered the armies of the West and went down to fight the Easterners. Also, the emir of the East gathered all the eastern armies and went up to meet Muʻāwiyah.

[968 Sel.]

In the year 968, Friday in July, the kindled the fight in Ṣiffīn on the Euphrates, and many people from both sides fell.

[151b]

///////////////

//// many of them [   ] fell to Rome.

As for Mu‘āwiyah, he used to send every year the army of the Arabs to the land of the Romans [   ] until they destroyed and took captives, and looted all their lands.

[976 Sel.]

In the year 976, [   ] in December, there was a seism and known places fell.

[152a]

///////////////

//// of them he ruled 27 years. And when [   ] Mezezius wanted to usurp the reign to himself, he was killed by the [chiefs] and the Romans who were with him.

In this year, Constantine ruled with his two brothers. In this year in which emperor Constans died, the island of Sicily was raided by the Arabs.

[152b]

///////////////

//// no success, and against them came out Petronas and Galatius the two chiefs [   ] sitting in a copper ship with a ship of fighting infantry, and many of the

ships of the Arabs were burnt and sank in the sea. And the remaining others returned fleeing to their land when [fell] this calamity which is a loss born from the excess of strength.

In this year, the castle which when they went [153a] ////

////////////

Also [ ] evil destroying Jurjumite thieves came out to Syria and held all the coast of the sea and the hard mountains [ ] from them and because of them and 7 years [ ] the hardships from them and from the mentioned locusts.

[990 Sel.]

In the year 990, Great Sunday 3 April, around the 3rd hour [153b], there was a great hard seism, and many known places were destroyed because of it, especially in the land east of the Euphrates where hard destruction appeared there.

[991 Sel., 24 Mu‘āwiyah]

In the following year, Mu‘āwiyah the 5th king of the Arabs died, after ruling 24 years. Then his son Yazīd ruled after him.

[992 Sel., 12 Constanine]

In the year 992, the 12th year of Constantine, there was an inquiry on the two wills and the two persons, and a synod gathered in Rome and also in Constantinople, then they ordered and confirmed the belief in the two wills and the two persons. Then they anathemized and removed all those who opposed this, not only those who were alive at that time but also those who had died of old, I mean Honorius pope of Rome, and Sergius, and Cyrus, and Paul and Peter the two patriarchs of the emperor's town, and Cyrus pope of Alexandria, and the pure Theodore [154a] the Pharanite, those who have passed to our Lord. And they anathemized and banished Macarius the Antiochian with Stephen his disciple who were gathered with them.

Then, emperor Constantine, before the end of this synod, gathered many armies of Romans and marched against the nation of the Bulgars, and a great army of Romans perished there, and the emperor was about to perish with his army from this Barbarian nation. This great calamity from the enemy happened because those, who were ruling, defiled the true faith. And the emperor, after he was defeated by the foreign nation, went back to fight his family and he damaged the face of his two brothers Tiberius and Heracleonas and brought them down from the royal house, and in the same manner he chased away his mother and his wife. Also, he killed Leo patrician of Sarṭīna (?). And in all forbidden acts he was revolving in tyranny.

[154b]

/////////////// and he died after he ruled //////// then Justinian ruled ///////////////

[994 Sel.]

He died in the year 994, then //////// in the nation of the Arabs, and they were fighting each other in all territories ///////////////

Then, after 1 ½ year of Marwān passed, he died before he enslaved all the Arabs, and he left on the government of the Arabs his son ‘Abd al-Malik.

[997 Sel.]

In the year 997, which is the beginning of the rule of Justinian emperor of the Romans and ‘Abd al-Malik king of the Arabs, rain and crops diminished.

[998 Sel.]

And in the following year, famine arrived and food diminished in all [155a] ///////////////

[4 Justinian]

In the 4^{th} year of Justinian //////// the army of the Romans and he entered among the Slavs and damaged them [ ] great, and he deported from them a great crowd and brought them out to the land of his possession.

And also, ‘Abd al-Malik chief of the Arabs, after having fought those of his people many battles, he [ ] and enslaved all of them.

[1002 Sel.]

Then when all the Arabs, who were in his realm, obeyed him, all wars between them ceased, and they were all reconciled [155b] and they made peace with each other in the year 1002 of the reckoning of the Greeks.

[1004 Sel.]

In the year 1004, which is the 8th year of the rule of Justinian and the 9th year of the rule of ‘Abd al-Malik, the truce between the Romans and the Arabs was annulled after it stayed 9 years.